Cal.

CALIFORNIA STATE

LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—December 20, 1918.

REPORT READJUSTMENT COMMITTEE.
FINANCIAL LOGIC.
ERRORS OF BOLSHEVISM.
STEEL TRUST OPENS OPPOSITION.
FABULOUS WAGES.

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The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council : : :

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the California State Federation of Labor

VOL. XVII. SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1918 No. 46

-:- Report Readjustment Committee -:-

To the Officers and Delegates of the San Francisco Labor Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen: Your committee, appointed some time ago to study problems of readjustment after the war, and if possible outline and report to this body a plan of action to be followed with the view of maintaining all previous gains and suggesting opportunities for improvement, desires to render the following report.

Various members of the committee have, since the day of appointment, been giving considerable attention to the subject in hand, have read much literature on the subject, attended meetings of different bodies dealing with one phase or another of the question, held informal discussions among themselves and gathered together as much information relating to the matter as possible. It must be said, however, that while there has been discussion of world-wide character with relation to the possible conditions with which we are to be confronted and many indefinite suggestions offered as to how the problems might be met, there has been little or nothing of a detailed, practical kind brought to light.

Your committee finds, however, that the question from a national standpoint is being dealt with by the Congress of the United States, the the American Federation of Labor Executive Council, State Federations of Labor, Local Central Councils and commercial and industrial organizations of all kinds both of employers and employees.

Your committee early in its deliberations determined that its work had to do very largely with the local situation and that while it might offer suggestions of a State or National character it must deal specifically and definitely with local problems.

The time is now upon us when we must meet the situation if we are not simply to drift along with the current and allow things to shape their own ends.

We are building considerably on the new position of labor after the war, which is taken to mean that there will be an adjustment of industrial conditions in which labor will have more to say of its relations to capital than it heretofore has enjoyed. It has not been our experience to find anything of value given us without an effort on our part to get it, usually of the most energetic kind that has not taken no for an answer. Therefore, we do not expect that there will be much of a change for the better unless labor itself takes the matter in hand and determinedly resolves to make good every general statement to the effect that, after the war, labor will have a fairer share of what it produces.

We believe first of all in thorough organization that will concentrate its energies properly to the end that wages and service conditions will not be subordinate to the will of an employer who is not inclined to accept the new order of industrial affairs that we confidently anticipate. The political rights of citizens, whether they work for the Government or for a private employer, must be fully preserved, and these rights must include the right to membership in labor organizations. Until this time, the Government has not been an ideal employer. Certain conditions have been better than usually obtained in private employment, but as a whole they did not compare favorably. Under stress of war, this has changed considerably and it will not change after the war. Congress will be slow to lower wages or impose greater tasks on the employees whose service conditions it regulates, but the private employer will not view the situation in any other way than he always has unless he is made to.

Politically, Government employees excepted, we have 100 per cent democracy. Industrially the percentage is small by comparison. The only way open to labor to raise the percentage is through responsible organization that will be sufficiently aggressive to secure an effective voice in fixing the terms of its service. We cannot see any other way under our plan of Government that permits the employer to hire and fire at will and pay no more than the competitive labor market forces him to pay.

There has been an awakening of labor. It has found its place during the time the demand exceeded the supply. If it is so minded it can retain that place when the demand and supply are more equalized. Employees must learn that their hope is in organization and the education of every worker to the necessity of maintaining wages and service conditions at all times. This sounds easier than it will be after the war is actually over and millions of men and women are released to business and industry. But, we believe it can be done if labor employed and unemployed will agree that the share of labor does not mean merely subsistence and existence, but life worth living.

We think we understand the difficulties that will confront us during the readjustment period. There will be more men than jobs and the desire for employment will be taken advantage of by the employers to cut wages and impose heavier burdens. If the usual order of things follows, strikes will occur and unless the unemployed can realize the need for maintaining wages and rules, there will be a break in working conditions that will do exactly what we have in mind. The employers have this situation in mind when they say that labor conditions must change after the war and wages must come down.

We sometimes look to legislation for relief when a question of nation-wide effect is considered. It accomplishes immediately for all interested what would be slow of acquirement under ordinary conditions, but legislation usually carries something with it that labor organizations feel is to their disadvantage. They are not inclined to fall back on legislation unless they have to, but in the time ahead of us, it may be necessary in some instances, particularly with relation to women and children in industry. Then, the political power of our workers must be exercised to the full to secure what labor has in mind, but political power without thorough economic organization is of little value.

The Secretary of the Navy, in a recent address, in part, said:

"The world after peace shall have been won will not go back to conditions such as existed prior to our entrance into the mighty struggle.

"The people will take on new dignity. What labor earns will find its way into the pockets of labor. New conditions will impose new duties. Statesmanship of vision will create new opportunities for American commerce and guarantee to labor the bread it has earned. Political shibboleths that men heeded in 1916 are as dead as the mummies of Egypt."

The Government by becoming the direct employer of millions of railroad, ship-building and other workers can so regulate its own industry, can so initiate business, and so place orders that the entire labor force of the Nation can be maintained at a fairly stationary level of employment. We can probably expend billions of dollars upon the improvement of roadbed and rolling stock, upon double tracking, upon electrification, upon the building of highways and canals, upon irrigation, afforestation, upon innumerable other public undertakings. This work will absorb millions of workers. If, as heretofore, we permit this work to be done whenever the happy idea strikes us (which is usually during periods of prosperity and confidence), unemployment in bad years will not be decreased and may actually be increased. If, on the other hand, we lay out plans for such work ten years in advance, if we proceed rapidly in periods of unemployment and more slowly in periods of normal business, we may attain a reasonably regular labor supply and demand. When private business is overactive the public demand for labor may be relatively reduced; when private business languishes the excess supply of labor may be taken up by a vast acceleration of Government activity. The desirable policy is that of a strategic reserve of labor demand, the demand being thrown into the battle at the moment when the line is the weakest.

The serious study of this problem by the Government, the taking of steps by which unemployment is to be averted years hence should be undertaken today, when there is something resembling a balance between supply and demand in the labor market. A Government bureau or commission might be appointed immediately to study in the most thorough possible manner the allied problems of unemployment and reconstruction. It could profit by the studies of the British and other commissions, could utilize the Federal employment agencies and all other sources of information, and could formulate a policy that might be studied and adopted months, or even years, in advance of the threatened unemployment. The tentative, sporadic efforts to work out an adequate policy should be co-ordinated and strengthened, so that the work may be finished in time. When it shall have begun to rain it will be too late to mend the roof.

There is undoubtedly going to be a large development in auto truck freight transportation during the next few years and some preparation should be made to take advantage of this condition of affairs to bring about the greatest possible benefit to the people. The Government has thousands of heavy trucks at present in use by the army which will shortly be thrown on the market for sale. These trucks, to be of real service to the people, require good roads, and the National Government as well as the various States and counties should begin at once to provide those roads. The main problem for the people to solve is undoubtedly the problem of distribution, transportation, as an aid to reducing the high cost of living. The auto truck, with good roads, undoubtedly holds possibilities in

this direction. If the Federal Government will appropriate one dollar for every dollar appropriated by the various States for this purpose good roads can be built with benefit to all concerned.

Women in Industry.

While your committee is of opinion that the natural and rightful place of our women is in the home, where she can undoubtedly render the greatest service to humanity, though it is a condition and not a theory that confronts us. Thousands upon thousands of women are engaged in almost all lines of endeavor outside of the home, in educational, commercial and industrial occupations of all kinds and characters, and that large numbers of them are permanently to remain in their respective fields is a matter beyond the realm of dispute. Knowing these facts it is our duty, no matter what our sentiments or feelings may be in the premises, to deal with the situation as we find it and work out plans in connection with it calculated to relieve it of its many grievous evils and surround the women with conditions that will redound as nearly as may be to the lasting benefit of society as a whole. It is a problem of some considerable consequence even in the United States.

Women in industry have had no such representation elsewhere during the war as in Great Britain and France. The task of getting them into the war industries in effective numbers in the United States was just getting under way when the signing of the Armistice made a change of program necessary. Perhaps it will be easier to fit women into the new conditions because they had not gone far into war work. In some lines of industrial work which women had entered for the first time because of the war's demands they will be likely to continue, but the return of the soldiers from France, with the necessity of fitting them into the trade and industries of the country, will tend to a readjustment, and women must not stand in the way of the men getting the places for which they are fitted.

It is the purpose, however, of the Department of Labor, as announced by Miss Mary van Kleek, director of the women in industry service, to give the women sufficient warning, that they may not be displaced suddenly. This will be the easier to do since it is planned to bring the men home from Europe in such numbers as can be easily taken care of in the industries. It is not expected that women who have been working in munition factories and other war industries will give up working outside the home, but it is thought that they can be transferred to work connected with the production and distribution of food, clothing, and other articles which other nations as well as our own will stand greatly in need of.

No American soldiers have shown greater initiative, or harder fighting qualities than the citizens contributed by the State of California. These men are going to bring back that same force augmented by a worldly experience. They have the right to demand much of us, and it behooves us not to be short in our response to them. We must prove to them that we have had the courage to hold together our industrial, political, and commercial structure, so that they may come back to as good, or better, than they left.

The chief danger for women in industry is that they will remain in certain industries, or be introduced into new ones, at lower wage scales than is paid to men, thus not only injuring themselves but tending to tear down conditions that have been established by pain and suffering and sacrifice. If this condition is permitted to gain headway great harm is certain to result to all the people with the exception of the few greedmongers who reap the profits from such exploitation of women. The time, therefore, to establish the wage upon the occupation rather than on the basis of sex has arrived. This has been a trade union principle for years, but in practical operation it has been but indifferently enforced except in a very few fields of endeavor. Now, however, every energy of the labor movement must be bent toward a rigid enforcement of the principal of equal pay for equal service or disaster confronts the workers of the country.

Child Labor.

As a direct result of the decision of the United States Supreme Court nullifying the child labor law there has been a great increase in the number of children of tender years in the industries of the country. An amendment to the revenue bill designed to control child labor in the United States and to get around the decision of the Supreme Court rendering the child labor law invalid has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Pomerene of Ohio. Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin co-operated with the Ohio senator in framing this measure, which has the support of the President and of leading members of Congress. Various delegations waited on the President in the past few months on the question of child labor and the best means of limiting child employment.

The President, it is understood, is in favor of the amendment to the constitution which would put the question beyond the power of the courts to interfere with. Such a measure, it is believed, will be embodied in the program of reconstruction which will either originate in Congress or be submitted to Congress by a commission on reconstruction appointed by the President. The amendment proposed by Senator Pomerene is designed to protect children from exploitation until the matter is definitely settled by a constitutional amendment or by such an act as will challenge the technicalities of the Supreme Court. Senator Pomerene's amendment places a prohibitive tax on the products of child labor. The tax proposed amounts to 10 per cent of the entire net profits of any mine or quarry employing children under 16 years of age and on the net profits of any mill, cannery, workshop, factory or manufacturing establishment employing children under 14 years of age or children between 14 and 16 for more than eight hours a day. False statement of ages of children employed is punishable under the amendment by fine of not more than $1000 and three months' imprisonment.

Reports which have just been received by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor show that very young children have been employed in the vegetable canneries in the past season, many of them in violation of school laws. These children are employed during a great part of the year at irregular hours and are frequently kept in crowded camps. The bureau inspectors found children too small to reach the tables standing on boxes on wet floors while they worked at various processes of preparing vegetables for canning.

The families who work in the large canneries during August and September go South when that work is finished to work in the crab, oyster and shrimp canning and packing houses along the shores of Virginia and North Carolina and as far south as Mississippi.

When the Federal child labor law went into effect a number of the most important canning States—Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, Indiana, Michigan and California—exempted the canneries from their child labor laws. The Federal act included them, and during its operation canneries shipping their products in interstate or foreign commerce could not employ children under 14 years of age, and those between 14 and 16 years old could not be employed for more than eight hours in the day and not at all at night. Virginia and Maryland amended their child labor laws to include canneries and to equalize the State and Federal laws at the last sessions of

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their legislatures. When, however, the Federal law was declared unconstitutional before the canning season opened, the children were left unprotected, as investigation has shown.

As an additional remedy of this great evil it is the opinion of your committee that a law in the State of California absolutely prohibiting the labor of children under the age of sixteen during school terms should be passed as well as legislation providing for compulsory attendance at school up to that age.

Immigration and Americanization.

The duty of loyal allegiance and faithful service to his country rests upon every American, but if it be possible to speak of a comparative degree concerning what is the most elementary attribute of citizenship that duty rests with an even more solemn obligation upon those of foreign origin who come here and find the portals of American freedom and opportunity open to them on a basis of equality with those of native birth. We ask nothing of them in return for the possibilities spread out before them except decent conduct and adherence to those ideals and principles which are the foundation stones of this great Republic. It has become particularly apparent during the past few years that we have been admitting these people to our shores much more rapidly than we have been able to assimilate them, and it is our opinion that stringent restrictive laws are an urgent necessity of the time. Legislation having this idea in mind has been introduced in Congress which, however, only provides for restriction for a period of five years. Whether this will successfully meet our needs we have serious doubts, though perhaps, this question can be safely left in the hands of the American Federation of Labor to work out details.

Co-operative Enterprises.

That great good can be brought to the people through the instrumentality of co-operative enterprises there can be no doubt whatever, and, indorsing the principle, we should urge upon the individual members of the trade union movement the value of becoming interested and actively participating in the activities of co-operative societies. It should, however, be understood that this does not mean that the labor movement, as such, should scatter its resources by the organizations themselves emptying their treasuries into co-operative institutions. The trade unions are organized for other definite purposes and they can best achieve results by closely following out those purposes.

Briefly summarizing the situation as we find it the following recommendations are made:

We recommend to affiliated unions that no reduction in wage scales or increase in working hours be conceded, as this would mean retrogression and the labor movement stands for constant progress until a level has been reached approaching justice.

We call upon local unions to urge their internationals to place organizers in this field during the period of readjustment because of the splendid opportunities that will then be presented for promoting the permanent good of the workers through a thorough inculcation of the principles of organization. The executive council of the American Federation of Labor should also be persuaded to take similar steps.

Our municipal authorities should be urged to proceed with all possible haste with city betterments, particularly the completion of the Hetch-Hetchy water project and the extension of our publicly owned street-car system, as well as work on the Ocean Beach improvements in order to utilize the surplus labor that will be available for a time during the transition from a war to a peace basis, even if the following out of this program require sacrifices.

We feel that labor, comprising a large percentage of our population, should be accorded representation upon all boards and commissions of our municipal government as a matter of common justice.

Unorganized labor is a menace to the labor movement and, incidentally, to themselves as they are unable to show their approval or disfavor of any change in industrial or commercial conditions that may be proposed. Because of this fact the principal impulse that should move us should be toward organizing the unorganized. To this end every local union, and the individual members of each union, should bend every energy for their own welfare as well as for the good of all workers. This should be gone about in a systematic manner and not left to haphazard chance. Every union should have an organizing committee made up of members who will be interested enough to do their full duty in this direction.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

READJUSTMENT COMMITTEE.

John Kean (Chairman), Andrew J. Gallagher, John A. O'Connell, Thomas Riley, William T. Bonsor, Daniel C. Murphy, James W. Mullen (Secretary).

$250,000 BACK PAY.

The National War Labor Board has ruled that the $250,000 back pay in dispute between the International Railway Company, Buffalo, N. Y., and its organized motormen and conductors shall be paid not later than April 1st next. If the company is permitted to increase fares it shall be allowed 60 days in which to make the payments after the increase goes into effect.

These employees suspended work to enforce wage increases which date back to June 1st. When the strike ended both sides agreed that the National War Labor Board decide when back pay would be paid.

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ASKS CANCELLATION OF ORDER.

The California Trades Union Liberty League and the various unions of California are now communicating with Honorable Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, in relation to the order issued stopping the brewing of malt liquors after December 1st. It is pointed out that at least 500,000 organized workmen will be thrown out of work within the next three months unless the order is rescinded. Emphasis is made upon the bearing of this order upon the unemployment problem the country may have to meet shortly. Attention is called to the fact that California voted against prohibition during the past month. The communication states that this country has shipped barley to allied countries during the war for brewing purposes. It also says that all of the allied nations have continued the use of alcoholic beverages during the war. It is contended that inasmuch as the war is over no necessity exists for retaining in effect the order. In closing, the communication asks that the workingmen of this country be not asked to relinquish their personal liberty.

UNION MUST PAY $3000.

Carpenters' Union No. 952 of Bristol, Conn., has exhausted its legal remedies in a damage suit against its members, and must now pay $3000 to a contractor because the union's business agent enforced the union's rules. The courts held that the contractor's business was interfered with because of this "conspiracy."

Under the Connecticut laws an employer is given a free hand to start these damage suits. Two years ago Bridgeport iron molders were sued for $50,000 damages.

FARMERS INDORSE PLATFORM.

The annual convention of the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, California division, just held at Modesto, indorsed without a dissenting vote the declaration of principles and the economic and political platform of the Farmer-Labor Alliance, known as the California Union of Producers and Consumers. This organization has adopted a program of proposed legislation of interest to the producer and consumer, which will be presented to the coming session of the Legislature.

During the convention a committee reporting on "co-operative organization" submitted the following:

"Recognizing the great value and immense power for good in the Triple Alliance, we urge this convention to take steps to develop the possibilities of a more complete acquaintance with the State Federation of Labor and the Pacific Co-operative League, the two bodies joining with the Farmers' Union in the Triple Alliance. We also urge that every member personally become acquainted with the aims and objects of the alliance and the benefits we can derive therefrom."

This report was adopted by unanimous vote.

Among the many speakers who addressed the convention by invitation were President Daniel C. Murphy and Secretary Paul Scharrenberg of the California State Federation of Labor. Both were well received and spoke hopefully upon the future of the new alliance.

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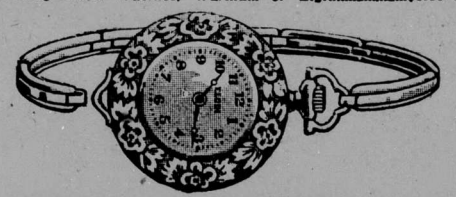

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CHILD LABOR LUNCHEON.

A child labor discussion under the auspices of the Juvenile Protective Association was held at a luncheon at the St. Francis Hotel on Wednesday. Many persons interested in the subject were present to discuss proposed amendments to the child labor and compulsory school laws of the State. The State Department of Education is seeking to be clothed with the enforcement of these laws instead of the State Labor Bureau of Statistics, as at present. One proposal would prohibit the labor of children under sixteen years of age during school terms, and also provides for compulsory education until the age of sixteen. Another proposal provides for continuation schools between the ages of fourteen and eighteen and would compel the employer to provide the necessary time for such continuation study for the employee. Attorney Theodore Johnson of the Labor Council represented the Council at the informal conference.

MILK WAGON DRIVERS WIN.

President Tobin, of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, calls attention to gains made by organized milk wagon drivers of Cleveland, who have just secured a union shop agreement and wage increases. This was made possible by organization, which includes the drivers, bottle and milk checkers, all barn men and wagon washers.

APPLIANCE MEN SEEK INCREASE.

The Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters' Union has adopted a wage scale calling for an increase of 50 cents per day. The request has been presented to the Labor Council for approval. These men have had no increase in wages since this country entered the war.

Mercy is like the sunshine; it cheers when it shines.

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ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum announces a great new Christmas bill for next week. Hobart Bosworth, whose splendid reputation as a character actor extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast, will appear next week in his own dramatization of Jack London's powerful and thrilling story, "The Sea Wolf." Bosworth's impersonation of the brutal and virile Wolf Larsen has been seen in motion pictures, but this will be his first appearance here in it as a speaking character. Bosworth has a massive setting and his supporting company includes Ida Stanhope, Carroll Ashburn, Frank Howard and John O. Hewitt. The Courtney Sisters, Fay and Florence, who have been features of many Broadway musical successes, are singing comediennes of great ability and versatility. Bert Fitzgibbon, "The Original Daffy Dil," is too well and favorably known to require eulogy. "Somewhere in France" is an episode of the trenches by John Barclay and presents a jocular scene between a Canadian, a Highlander, an Irishman and a Cockney in an advanced observation post. The act consists of good-natured raillery, singing of songs dear to the hearts of the boys "Over There," and the poem St. Julien. Harry Laughlin and Clara West will appear in a skit by Tommy Gay entitled "The Cafe Lonesome," which enables them to display their talents as comedians, singers and dancers. Jack and Kitty Demaco will offer a novel effect in gymnastics which they style "The Garden of Recreation." "A Wedding Day in Dogland," a new and screamingly funny playlet played by forty canine and feline actors and produced by E. Meriam in four scenes is the most original animal act in vaudeville. The only holdover in this truly magnificent bill will be Grace La Rue.

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San Francisco Portland

Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 16th Street

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1918.

A dream? Yes! The dream that once was a planet's derision
Now blazens a planet's prayer!
America! Dreamer of dreams! Be Destiny's leader!
Militant first for mankind, for so your own soul,
Blended of all, for all shall be interceder
And guide to the world's goal!

—Percy Mackaye.

The magnificent reception tendered President Wilson in France was a tribute both to the man and the Nation he so splendidly represents. The tie of friendship between France and the United States will be strengthened, if that be possible, by the President's visit to the peace conference.

At the present time Community Councils are being organized throughout the United States for the purpose of bringing the people together in order that each shall know the other and in this way bring about a better understanding of the aims and purposes and needs of all members of our common family. These councils can be of great service to the Nation and its inhabitants if they are democratically organized and democratically conducted. They can do for the present and future generations what the old town meeting did for the pioneers of our Republic, and all those who are interested in promoting the interest and welfare of the country should affiliate with them.

It behooves the American people to keep their eyes open for Bolshevist propaganda. It is encountered everywhere under all sorts of disguises, some of it very cleverly presented by knaves who for self-gratification desire to plunge the entire world into a welter of blood and slaughter such as exists in Russia. Since the close of the war some of the less intelligent Bolshevists have become emboldened and openly support the policies of the bloodthirsty Russian Bolshevists in this country. The propaganda has been stealthily creeping into the American labor movement as well as into every channel of American life, and unless the people who stand for real democracy and human rights in this country effectively oppose its progress it will gain a foothold that will be productive of great harm to peaceful and liberty loving citizens of the United States. The true trade unionists who believe in the policies of the American Federation of Labor must combat this doctrine vigorously wherever its raises its slimy head to the surface, for it is an underground, skulking institution.

-:- Error of Bolshevism -:-

The error of bolshevism may be expressed epigrammatically thus: If no riches exist, there are no riches to go all around. Consequently, in order to make everybody rich, production must proceed on a far vaster scale than ever before attempted in the history of mankind. Will bolshevism do this? Does bolshevism attempt to do this? If not, bolshevism is a false ideal and does not aim to lift the proletariat into affluence and happiness, as its apostles from Russia are preaching to the workers of the world.

The men who have suffered the hardships, terrors and tortures of this war, certainly did not go through it for the purpose of establishing in the countries for which they fought a condition of disorder and destruction of orderly government which creates, instead of happiness and plenty, only robbery, cruelty and misery.

To put Europe and the other countries affected by the war upon a footing enabling them to bear the financial burdens the war has imposed upon them, and to find the still greater sums needed for the work of reconstruction of their institutions, the indispensable requirement will be to develop to utmost capacity their existing unused natural resources, and in that task each country must devote its full energies if it desires to promote the welfare of its people and relieve it from misery and inevitable doom.

The common welfare is the antidote to bolshevism, but the common welfare must be founded upon plenty, and not upon want. To establish a condition of prosperity, there must be established means for increased production. The world has exhausted its existing stocks of all kinds, there is not enough to supply the needs of all. If there be no abundance of wealth created, there will not be enough to make all wealthy, not even to save all from want. Wealth must be continually created and without such continual creation a people will not long remain wealthy.

This is the truth upon which bolshevism wrecks itself. The bolshevists began by appropriating and dividing all wealth they could find, and their finish will be when there is no more wealth to divide among their deluded followers. Their method and statesmanship is the surest and quickest way to national ruin and misery.

The bolshevists cried for peace. When they were asked what kind of peace, they answered, they did not care, any kind of peace that will give plenty for all. They got a kind of peace, but failed utterly in the when and how to get plenty for all. And as a result of their fatal policy, Russia got neither peace nor plenty. And no nation following in the footsteps of bolshevism will get either peace or plenty.

In some European countries the people do not seem awake to the perils of bolshevism. Socialists are blinded by the sophistry of its tenets and are found often defending Lenine and Trotzky, although these men by incontrovertible evidence have been convicted by public opinion as conspirators with Germany and its agents in attempting to bring about the defeat of the allied democratic peoples.

Any party, or public statesman, who fails, at this time, when doubt is no longer possible as to the objects of bolshevism, to denounce and combat it wherever it raises its head, is unworthy of support and subject to the same aversion as the civilized world has expressed against submarine warfare, the use of gas and other atrocities in warfare. Bolshevism undermines the moral as well as the economical strength of nations and individuals.

After this long and destructive war, more than ever before, will it be necessary to promote and encourage production and domestic and foreign commerce. Each country must maintain its credit at home and abroad, develop its resources, make work plenty for all, and contribute its share to the prosperity of the world. Only by following the leadership of statesmen who make production their first cardinal point in statesmanship, can the common man, the average woman, the human race, eventually arrive at the hour when there shall be, not only enough, but plenty for all. Just as we execrated the slacker during the war, we must oppose the slacker in politics or leadership who preaches that by simply dividing up and without work there shall be secured a proper living for all. Mankind cannot without work, without production, exist, and while we work and while we produce, we must find the means to straighten out the kinks in our civilization which at times in the midst of plenty produce stagnation of work and social misery of every form.

To one thing humanity must ever hold fast. Without work nothing can be built or remain long without waste. The world must produce if humanity is to live, and if all are to have plenty, the world must produce more than when want and misery are the common lot of many.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

It is said that the families of members of the Police and Fire departments who die of influenza are not given the benefits paid to those who die in the performance of their duties. This, it appears to us, is an unfair position for those in charge of the funds to assume. This disease, resulting in death, particularly in the Police Department, is very frequently contracted in the performance of duty.

Polly, Perry Webb's prohibition parrot, who cried "Let's vote Santa Monica dry!" during the recent prohibition campaign, had a hang-over today, but was more ardently for prohibition than ever. Polly fainted yesterday, and somebody brought the brandy bottle. The bird drank deeply, revived and staggered across the porch. Then she trained a glassy eye on her tempters and thickly exclaimed: "Lesh vote Shana Mon'ca dry!"

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has offered the only sensible solution of the railroad problem. Operation by the Government during the war period has proved absolutely nothing, because the roads have been used with but a single purpose in view, that of producing results calculated to be of value in prosecuting the war. Nothing else has been taken into account in the experiment up to date. If the Secretary's idea is carried out and the Government continues to operate the roads for a period of five years the people will be given something of a practical character to base their judgment upon as to whether it is advisable to bring about permanent Government ownership and operation. There can be no reasonable and unselfish opposition to this plan. Those who oppose it must do so on a basis of pure selfishness, fearing that the Government will make a success of the venture and thus limit their field for reaping profits. By all means Secretary McAdoo's scheme should be adopted so that the question can be definitely and intelligently determined.

In the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy for the present year, the following tribute to the patriotic part that labor has played in the winning of the war finds prominent place: "The relations between labor and the Navy Department have been highly satisfactory during the past year. In spite of the general bidding for skilled mechanics, the workmen in our navy yards, with surprisingly few exceptions, have remained loyal to the department and have refused to leave their vitally necessary work in the yards for more lucrative positions elsewhere. In addition, on several occasions when the general relations between capital and labor appeared under the extraordinary conditions created by the war, to have reached a critical stage, the various trades in our navy yards addressed resolutions to the Secretary of the Navy so clearly defining their belief that the duty of all loyal American workmen lay in securing the maximum production of war materials by combined individual efforts, without regard to selfish considerations of personal betterment, as to have no slight effect in bringing both sides in controversies going on outside the yards to a realization of the need of forgetting their disputes and devoting their energies toward winning the war. Much of this satisfactory condition is due to the loyal cooperation of the heads of the American Federation of Labor, with whom the department has maintained the friendliest relations and whose wise and patriotic councils have done much to keep such yard workmen as were members of labor organizations keenly alive to a sense of their duty as American citizens."

WIT AT RANDOM

"So you're saving up to buy an airship? You're quite an ambitious little boy."

"Yes, sir; I wants to fly over Jimmie Mack's yard and drop bricks on him."

We were dining on the Post the other night with a jovial first lieutenant who is happily married and is quite proud of his five-year-old offspring. The table was silent for an instant and the little rascal piped up: "Papa, kin I be a sojer?"

"Why, certainly," said the lieutenant, proud of the ambitions of his child.

"Dammit then, pass them beans," burst forth from the young hopeful.

Teacher in French school—Marie, what is the national anthem of La Patrie?

Little Marie—"La Marseillaise."

Teacher—Good! Now the national air of England?

Little Marie—"God Save the King."

Teacher—Very good, mon enfant! Now the national air of the United States?

Little Marie—Certainement! It's "Hail, hail, the Gang's all Here."—"Stars and Stripes."

"Private Blank," said the Colonel severely, reprimanding a doughboy for a minor breach of military regulations, "what would you do if I should tell you that you were to be shot at sunrise?"

"Gosh, Colonel," replied the Yank, watching the shadow of a grin steal over his officer's face, "I'd sure pray for a cloudy day."—Indianapolis "Star."

"What is the best appetizer you know of?" asked Smith.

"The absence of the price of a meal," replied Jones.—Knoxville "Journal and Tribune."

If you have the tummy-ache,
It's the Flu!
If you're weary when you wake,
It's the Flu!
Is your memory off the track?
Is your liver out of whack?
Are there pimples on your back?
It's the Flu!

Are there spots before your eyes?
It's the Flu!
Are you fatter than some guys?
It's the Flu!
Do your teeth hurt when you bite?
Do you ever have a fright?
Do you want to sleep at night?
It's the Flu!

Are you thirsty when you eat?
It's the Flu!
Are you shaky on your feet?
It's the Flu!
If you feel a little ill,
Send right off for Dr. Pill,
He will say, despite his skill:
"It's the Flu!"

He won't wait to diagnose,
It's the Flu!
Hasn't time to change his clothes,
It's the Flu!
For two weeks he's had no rest,
Has no time to make a test,
So he'll class you with the rest—
It's the Flu!

—Cincinnati "Enquirer."

MISCELLANEOUS

THE MILLENNIUM.

Ask for no mild millennium:
Our world shall never be nobler than its inhabitants:
Never be nobler than you and I, blind brother. . . .

Here and there is one shining among us;
He is not a conqueror of tools, but a conqueror of self:
He strides like a sun in the crowds, and people are glad of him:
He did not wait for a millennium to perfect him: . . .
He wrestled with the antagonist in his own breast and emerged victorious.

Give use a hundred million such, and a greater world is upon us.

—James Oppenheim

RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

The St. Paul convention of the American Federation of Labor adopted a resolution authorizing the executive council to appoint a committee for the purpose of making a study and investigation of the subject of reconstruction after the close of the war. Reconstruction of a practical character to deal with the problem in as comprehensive a manner as possible and to meet at least the immediate needs to emerge from an industrial life of a war basis to a peace footing.

President Gompers announced that in compliance with the above direction the executive council appointed the following representatives of labor as the committee:

John P. Frey, International Iron Molders' union.

A. O. Wharton, Railroad Employers' Department, A. F. of L.

John Moore, United Mine Workers of America.

G. W. Perkins, Cigarmakers' International union.

Matthew Woll, International Phôto Engravers' union.

The reconstruction committee met and organized and laid the basis for the investigation and will at as early a date as possible, consistent with the importance of the duties devolved upon it, submit the report to the executive council, and when approved will be published broadcast.

It is confidently anticipated that the work of the committee will contribute much toward shedding light upon the problems and to make suggestions which shall meet the situation and will receive the hearty support of all who are vitally interested in this great subject.

ITALIAN LABOR MISSION.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has informed the Labor Council that the Italian Labor Mission that is visiting the leading cities of the country will arrive in San Francisco on December 24. He asks that the council arrange to entertain the delegation and also make arrangements for their appearance at a meeting of the council. Friday, December 27, has been set as the date for the members of the mission to address the council. Gompers met the members of the mission while he visited in Italy with the American Labor Mission and again in New York City recently. The personnel of the mission is as follows: Alceste De Ambris, Lieutenant Vico Fiaschi, Lieutenant Silvans Fasula, Lieutenant Carlo Barri of the Italian Flying Corps, Ettore Cuzzani, Adelinis Pedrini and Annilcare De Ambris.

Board of Directors.
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W. A. Belard

Musicians' Union Local No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION
Clarence H. King and Albert A. Greenbaum.

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Arthur Morey.....Vice-President
J. J. Atkins.....Business Representative
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A. S. Lees.....Sergeant-at-Arms
General Assembly Hall. Telephone Park 85.
Park 128. 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Oakland Branch.
George E. Williams.....Secretary
L. N. Ritzau.....Business Representative
Office Hours, 12:30 to 2:30 p. m. Phone Oakland 2547.

Regular Board Meeting, December 17, 1918.

President W. A. Weber presiding. Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

New members: Karl H. Palmer, piano; R. C. Durant, cornet; Ernest C. Terry, cornet; Miss M'Dell Shipley, 'cello.

Transfers deposited: Henry Busse, Los Angeles, 47, cornet; Inez E. Bushnell, Los Angeles, 47, flute; J. H. Reuter, Stockton, 189, clarinet and saxophone; Reuben Wolff, Los Angeles, 47, cornet; Paul H. Rostain, San Diego, 325, piano; Ferdinand Pascal, Seattle, 76, banjo; Harry Gardner, Great Falls, 365, drums.

Transfer returned to home local: Fred Risch.

Transfer withdrawn: Paul Nord.

Full members from transfer: E. B. Benedict, F. A. Becker, Mrs. J. C. Gardner, H. E. Granberg.

Reinstated: E. E. Perrigo, E. B. Sawtelle.

Deceased: N. W. Sedgwick, E. Keller.

Dues, fourth quarter, $2.25 to December 31, 1918, are now due and payable; also don't forget 50 cents Xmas, for boys in service.—C. H. King.

Another Blumann Contribution.

This week we have another article from the pen of our member, Sig Blumann. While it is not of a musical nature, it is quite unusual in theme and treatment, and we are of the opinion that the members will thank us for publishing it. It is called "Hair On The Head," and we hope every one will read it.

Ratti With Us Again.

C. Ratti, tuba player, one of our oldest and most highly respected members, is with us once more after receiving his honorable discharge from the U. S. Service. Mr. Ratti was one of the very first to go into the service and was for a time a member of the 28th C. A. C. Band. He did not go overseas with the band and has been stationed at Fort Scott with the 3d Artillery Band. He feels very proud of his record, as he has every right to be, as this is the second war in which he has seen service. He says that he never felt beter in his life and that army life gave him a new lease of life. He wants the members to remember that he still plays tuba and that he is open for any and all engagements.

Hair On The Head—By Sigismund Blumann.

A fine head of hair is said to be a woman's crowning glory. Less important to the male, it still is no mean adornment. In some industries man has found the hair on his head a valuable asset. The footballist and the gymnastic cafe leader waves his locks as the lancer his pennant and either were inadequate without that part of their equipment. Musicians from very ancient times were noted for their manes, but when periwigs were in fashion it was possible to dissemble and the matter stood between a man and his Maker. We still accept musicians on the first evidence of hirsute possession. Nor can the modern toupe or wig deceive any but the wearer.

We are bald, very bald. Our pate is bare to heaven and all beholders. Conscious of the lack we seek to compensate nature by polishing our dome. We are clean, we are regretful, but we remain bald.

Such being the case, we will be condoned for holding a brief for all likewise afflicted, and, we hope, may be permitted to offer the case of the baldheaded.

Hair is the most ancient of our heritages Long before man walked on his hind legs and sloughed off his prehensile tail he was hairy all over. When he began to live in caves the fur grew softer, and by the time he had learned to fashion implements of stone his natural covering had diminished to a general fuzz so that skins of wilder animals were demanded to keep off the cold. When or where thinking began is not known, nor are we able to discover accurately about the invention of hats. It may be assumed that when the human creature began to use the inside of his head he gained a new respect for that part of his anatomy and sought to cover and protect it. Thinking, intense thinking has been said to heat the scalp and destroy the thatching thereof. Many great men have been bald, but so have many great men been hairy. This point must remain open. We may be certain, however, that men do not think with their hair and that the lower we descend the social scale the more we find the hair esteemed, till reaching way down we get to that class who grease, dye, curl, and otherwise devote more time to the outer than to the inner skull.

There are times, in retrospective moments, when we recall the waving locks that completed our charms, and wish we might find use for the comb and brush. There are occasions when we long that some of the attention given our shining top might be accorded our less outward personality, but consolation comes with the thought that if hair made wise men, and baldness proved idiocy we might be what the hairy one is and he might be "Us." Hair is only hair, after all. He is whatever he happen to be. And we are what we are. God in His wisdom has made us all in His image and in that ultimate symphony where the instrumentation is confined to harps Hertz shall still find an exalted place and we shall not be excluded for being bald. Pending which time may every beautifully belocked fellow use oil and perfume and proudly shake his crest, and every bereft one of us go on using soap and a rough towel. "A man's a man for a' that."

The grim reaper has again entered our ranks and has removed from our midst two of our members, Neal Sedgwick and Eugene Keller, more extended mention of both of whom will appear in next week's issue.

Members, please take note of the following changes of address:

Andre, Jos., King George Hotel—Sutter 5050.
Barratt, George—Merritt 2010.
Bellingeri, G., 220 Fairmount St.—Valencia 1158.
Copley, Rich. T., 949 Ellis St.—Franklin 1533.
Girton, T. C., 1501 Eighth Ave.—Sunset 454. Bus. address, 1200 Market St.—Market 112.
Mathews, A. M., 1172 Pacific St., Vancouver, B. C.
MacManaman, H., 800 Miramar St.
Murray, Ralph, 2217 Bush St.—Fillmore 3338.
Rosenthal, Albert E., 2807 Washington St.—Fillmore 2130.
Schulman, Anna, 1255 Taylor St.—Prospect 3778.
Sharp, W. E., 466 40th Ave.—Pacific 7589.

Louis Persinger, the violinist, concert master, and assistant conductor of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, has organized a club for chess players or those interested in the royal game, called the "Musicians' Chess Club." Meetings are held in the Chamber Music Society's suite of rooms in the Gaffney building, 376 Sutter street, and the membership is already assuming imposing proportions. While intended primarily to foster interest in chess among musicians, men of other professions who are chess enthusiasts are also welcomed as members. Amongs the members are the names of many of San Francisco's best known musicians, including C. Addimando, A. Argiewicz, Albert Elkus, L. W. Ford, L. Fenster, Leo Godowsky, Alfred Hertz, Elias Hecht, Gyula Ormay, J. A. Patterson, L. Rovinsky, Samuel Savannah, Vladimir Shavitch, Oscar Weil, etc. Chess players, whether experts or merely beginners, who are interested in the Musicians' Chess Club and desire to know details are invited to communicate with Louis Persinger, 1443 Fourth avenue, telephone Sunset 2122.

Hotel Whitcomb.

We are glad to announce that Mr. J. H. Van Horn, the manager of this hotel, has signed a contract for another year with "Jack" Haywood, and has also signed him at a figure well in advance of the last year's amount.

The following members have been discharged from army and navy this week: Victor Schoncht, E. L. Rose, Paul Whiteman, Frank Harrold, L. Reynolds, C. Ratti, F. Siegrist, Ralph Murray, J. Perluss, H. H. Schultz, F. D. Siegrist, J. H. Seltenrich.

The 40th Artillery Band returned yesterday from Camp Grant, Illinois, and will be mustered out at Presidio: C. S. Minor, H. Auerbach, Irving Jurgenson, C. F. Kelley, Pete Heaton, F. L. Cooper, Joseph K. Wilson comprise members of our union in band.

THE ESSENCE OF BOLSHEVISM.

The Dutch minister at Petrograd, who has arrived in Holland by way of Germany, spoke freely on his arrival of the conditions brought about by Bolshevism in Russia, and appealed to the workmen of all nations against Bolshevist tendencies.

The minister characterized Bolshevism as "the end of civilization." Translated into practice, he declared, the Bolshevist principles are "high wages for no work, the taking of other's property without punishment, and no taxation."

"The state of unemployment in Petrograd is terrible," the minister said. "The situation is one of utter exhaustion. The people do not know how they will exist from day to day. I never dreamt of such corruption and tyranny and the absence of all semblance of freedom.

"The future to me seems hopeless. One thing is certain, and that is if she is left as she is now, Russia will be completely and utterly ruined."

AN EXPERT ACCOUNTANT.

During the past year a number of labor organizations have availed themselves of the opportunity of securing the services of W. B. Birdsall to audit their accounts and install modern, simple, time-saving systems of bookkeeping.

Mr. Birdsall, under the recent McCarthy administration of the municipal government, acted as expert for the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors. Mr. Birdsall also served in the capacity of expert for the Grand Jury during 1912, and has been for the past three years expert accountant for the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors under the Rolph administration. When the Joint Campaign Strike Committee of this city which handled the large fund raised for the support of the Los Angeles strike, needed a disinterested expert to audit its accounts and present a simple and accurate report to the contributing unions as to how the money was handled and disbursed, Mr. Birdsall was engaged. The Labor Council Hall Association engaged Mr. Birdsall to audit its books and install his system of accounting, as did also the Bakers' Union and the Beer Wagon Drivers' Union. The system of bookkeeping in use in the Typographical Union offices is also that of Mr. Birdsall, and the secretary says it is by far the best system he has ever used.

The following organizations have been impressed with the value of Mr. Birdsall as an accountant and have availed themselves of his expert service: Carpenters' Hall Association, Boilermakers' Union No. 6, Street Carmen, Division No. 518, Barbers' Union, Golden West Lodge No. 1, Junior Machinists, Garment Workers Bay and River Steamboatmen, Marine Diesel and Gasoline Engineers, Pacific Coast Waiters' Association, Milkers' Union, Carmen No. 768, Marine Electrical Workers No. 378, Patternmakers, California Trade Union Liberty League, and the International Workers' Defense League.

The Birdsall system so simplifies the accounting that even the most inexperienced auditing committee can readily check up the accounts. In fact, the system really is self-auditing, merely requiring a few minutes' work to balance and prove all accounts.

The Labor Council, the Hall Association and other organizations which have installed this system are so well pleased with it, that the officers could not be induced to dispense with it under any circumstances whatever.

Mr. Birdsall audits accounts, installs the new system and assists the bookkeeper of the union until he thoroughly understands the plan and is as able to handle it as an accountant of years of experience. The system can be easily understood, and is more easily handled than the cumbersome systems in vogue in the offices of most unions at the present time.

Mr. Birdsall has now some open time, and organizations in need of such services would do well to consult him concerning auditing and accounting. Mr. Birdsall is a man of high standing in his profession, and has had more experience in doing work for labor organizations than most public accountants.

If your union desires to save hours of time for your officers and make auditing the accounts simple, quick and accurate, it behooves you to secure the services of this expert accountant while they are available.

Mr. Birdsall's offices are in room 307, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Telephone Mission 6194.

He does accounting in all its branches for corporations, firms or individuals and pays special attention to unions.—Adv.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you. Deal with them and tell them why.

STERLING UNIONIST DIES.

Louis Lepkey, for a number of years past financial secretary of the Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union of the bay region, passed away last Saturday evening after but a very brief illness, the immediate cause of death being pneumonia, which followed an attack of influenza. The funeral was held on Monday morning, interment being in Holy Cross Cemetery. Louis Lepkey was widely known in the labor movement and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance held him in the highest esteem. He was a tireless, faithful trade union official and will be greatly missed in his accustomed place at union meetings.

STATIONARY FIREMEN.

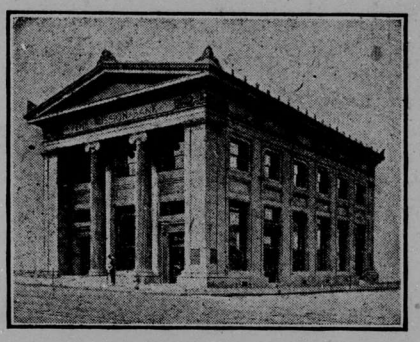
The Board of Public Works has announced that the stationary firemen in the employ of the city have been granted an increase of $15 a month. This makes a monthly rate of $140 and dates from December 1st.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions have died since last reports: Thomas G. Asmussen, Patrick T. Derby and James Boyle of the riggers and stevedores, Reinhart Graf of the carpenters, John P. Deisel of the millmen, Albin D. Dibbern of the molders, Louis Lepkey of the blacksmiths and helpers, Stephen T. Hurley of the butchers, Raymond T. Keating of the bartenders, Carl E. Sherwood of the teamsters, Eugene J. Keller of the musicians, Frank O. Fish of the locomotive engineers.

FAVORS SUNDAY CLOSING.

The Labor Council has received the indorsement of most of the central labor councils of the State to date in relation to the proposed Sunday closing law. The latest indorsement received was from the Central Council of Los Angeles.



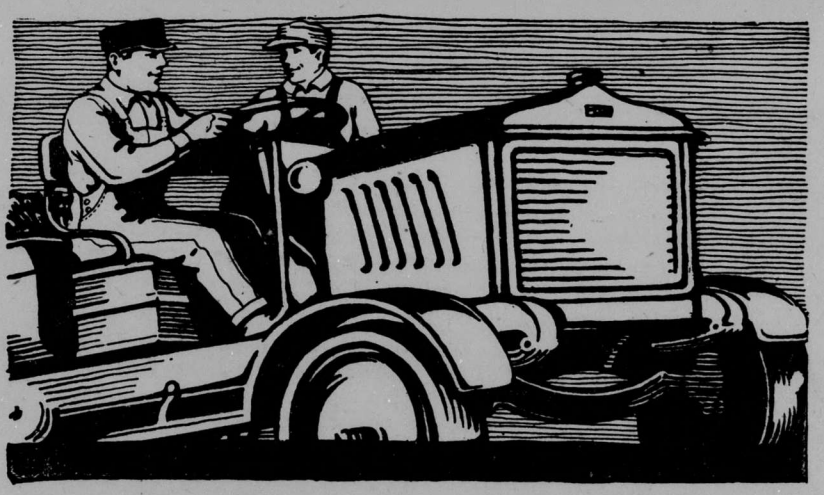
Vaults open 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

PROTECT YOUR VALUABLES

Why take the risk of losing your deeds, insurance policies, notes and valuables when at a small rental per year these papers can be kept with absolute security in

OUR SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT
Ground Floor.
Boxes, $4.00 per Year.

Safe Deposit Department
THE MISSION BANK
Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue.



Carhartt Overalls

Are made with a full and intimate knowledge of the strain and abuse which overalls must stand. All seams are sewn with extra strength, extra heavy thread, and every seam that carries extra strain is double sewn.

If you've never worn "CARHARTT'S" you have yet to learn the full meaning of overall satisfaction.

SOLD ONLY BY THE BETTER CLASS OF STORES

UNION MADE
CARHARTT'S
OVERALLS
TRADE MARK

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held December 13, 1918.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Haggerty.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in "Labor Clarion."

Credentials—From Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—I. Miller, vice S. Goldstein. Delegate seated.

Communications—Filed—From the Board of Public Works, stating that the new wage scale of the Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union was approved. From the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, indorsing the Sunday closing law. From the Board of Public Works, stating the wages of Stationary Firemen will be $140 per month, beginning December 1st. From the Label Section, with reference to formulating plans to prevent the products of open shop, prison labor, and the child labor from being palmed off on unsuspecting trade unionists. From United Trunk and Suitcase Workers' Union, stating it has affiliated with its International Union.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Elevator Operators' Union, request for a boycott on the firm of O'Connor, Moffatt & Co. From Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters' Union, copy of new wage scale. From Ladies' Garment Workers' Union No. 8, with reference to agreement with Manufacturers' Association. From Langendorf Baking Co. and California Baking Co., with reference to the new agreement of Bakers' Union No. 24. From Jewelry Workers' Union No. 36, request for a boycott on the firms of Sorenson & Co. and Albert S. Samuels Co. From Janitors' Union, request for a boycott on the Edison Theatre, 27 Powell street.

Request complied with—From the American Federation of Labor, requesting Council to extend an invitation to the Italian Labor Commission to address the Council when they arrive in this city.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the Central Labor Council of Seattle, with reference to reconstruction.

Communication from the Seattle Central Labor Council, inclosing copy of resolutions from the International Workers' Defense League, with reference to a labor conference which will convene in Chicago on January 14, 1919. Moved that action be postponed until next Friday evening at 9 o'clock, and that it be made a special order of business at said time; carried.

Resolutions were submitted by Delegate Roche of the Letter Carriers' Union, requesting Council to go on record favoring the absolute ownership and management of the railroads of the United States, and that the passing of the roads back to private ownership will be detrimental to the progressive spirit of the age and contradictory to the onward march of democracy. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

Resolutions read:

"Whereas, Government ownership of the great railroad systems of the United States is in the balance, and may by Congressional action be either affirmed or rejected, and in the latter event may lead us back to private ownership as before the war; and

"Whereas, Private or corporate ownership and management has been in the past fraught with official corruption and the source of interminable disputes between the public and National and State Governments, involving at times grave accusations against our State officers, and again reaching Congress, and even the Supreme Court of the United States, tainting all classes, demoralizing our legislatures, and, plainly stated, endangering the very existence of our political and civil life as founded by our forefathers; and

"Whereas, Added to said infringement on the political fabric of our Government, the industrial strife promoted by the great railroad corporations, involving strikes, lockouts and industrial turmoil inimical both to the trades union movement and the stability of any labor standard, cautions the people of the Republic against permitting the now government managed roads to be again controlled by so-called railroad kings, exercising their imense financial, economic and political powers to the destruction of our institutions and endangering the liberties and welfare of the American people; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, that we go on record as favoring the unlimited ownership and management of the railroads by the United States, and that we oppose the passing of said roads back into private ownership as being detrimental to the progressive spirit of the age and contrary to the onward march of democracy; further

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to President Woodrow Wilson, to Senators Phelan and Johnson, and to Representatives Kahn and Nolan."

Reports of Unions—Ladies' Garment Workers—Business dull; employers have declared their agreement null and void.

Executive Committee—Recommended that the Council continue its former policy of sharing the expense of headquarters at Sacramento with the State Federation of Labor and other State bodies. Recommended that the Council donate $25 to the "Daily News" for the Kiddies, as requested. The matter of the increase in wages for Car Repairers was referred to a sub-committee to take up with all parties in interest. On the request of the Retail Delivery Drivers for a boycott on the Jewel Tea Co., the matter was referred to Brother Casey for the purpose of bringing about an adjustment of same. Recommended that the secretary communicate with affiliated unions urging upon them the necessity of contributing to the Red Cross Society. Report of committee concurred in.

Organizing Committee—Requested Council's approval for a charter for men employed at counting at the shipyards. Moved that the request be complied with; carried.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Special Committees—Committee on Co-operation recommended that the Council indorse the report of the committee and that a communication be sent to the affiliated unions requesting the indorsement of same. Recommendation concurred in.

The Readjustment Committee submitted a very lengthy report which, on motion, was ordered printed in the "Labor Clarion."

New Business—Moved, that the secretary be instructed to co-operate with other central bodies in straightening out claims of men who have made part payments on Liberty Bonds; carried.

Receipts—$469.09. **Expenses**—$194.59.

Adjourned at 10:40 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

BOILERMAKERS ELECTION.

The election of the Boilermakers' Union of this city will be held next Thursday. All of the incumbent officers are candidates and there is opposition for some of the principal offices in the organization so that a spirited contest is anticipated.

It is impossible to drive any man to drink. But you can easily shoo human apologies up to the bar.

Orpheum O'FARRELL STREET Bet. Powell and Stockton MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning this Sunday Afternoon.

A GREAT NEW CHRISTMAS BILL

HOBART BOSWORTH (himself) in "THE SEA WOLF," by JACK LONDON; COURTNEY SISTERS, Features of Many Musical Successes; BERT FITZGIBBON, "The Original Daffy Dil"; "SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE," An Episode of the Trenches; HARRY LAUGHLIN & CLARA WEST, "The Cafe Lonesome"; JACK & KITTY DEMACO in "The Garden of Recreation"; "A WEDDING DAY IN DOGLAND," Played by 40 Dogs and Cats; OFFICIAL WAR REVUE; GRACE LA RUE, the International Star of Song, in New Numbers.

Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays), 10c, 25c, 50c.
PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

Your Next Hat Sir!

BE SURE IT'S A
BERTILLION
They're Union Made

Bertillion Leading Hatter
745 MARKET STREET
Bet. 3d and 4th Streets, opposite Grant Avenue

The San Francisco Savings and Loan Society

Savings Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco
Mission Branch, Mission and 21st Sts.
Park-Presidio District Branch, Clement and Seventh Ave.
Haight St. Branch, Haight and Belvedere Sts.

JUNE 30, 1918.

Assets	$59,397,625.20
Deposits	55,775,507.86
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,286,030.34
Employees' Pension Fund	284,897.17

OFFICERS:

John A. Buck, President; George Tourny, Vice-Pres. and Manager; A. H. R. Schmidt, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; E. T. Kruse, Vice-President; William Herrmann, Assistant Cashier; A. H. Muller, Secretary; Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretary; Goodfellow, Eells, Moore & Orrick, General Attorneys.

Board of Directors—John A. Buck, George Tourny, E. T. Kruse, A. H. R. Schmidt, I. N. Walter, Hugh Goodfellow, A. Haas, E. N. Van Bergen, Robert Dollar.

Phone Market 5725 UNION STORE
BROWN & KENNEDY
FLORAL ARTISTS
Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices
3091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

Union Made Hats

Kelly

$3 $4 $5

3051 Sixteenth St. Between Mission and Valencia Sts.

STEEL TRUST OPENS OPPOSITION.

The triumphant end of the war for democracy has not phased the Steel Trust, which has resumed its lawless methods in opposition to trade unionism.

The work of organizing the steel industry is being directed by the national committee for organizing iron and steel workers, President Gompers, chairman. Co-operating with the committee are 24 international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

At the committee's headquarters in Pittsburg, Pa., it is stated that lawlessness exists in Western Pennsylvania and that the right of assembly is denied in many localities dominated by Steel Trust interests.

The committee has issued a statement in which it is declared that in the various towns along the Monongahela river, the heart of America's steel industry, "there prevails not a whit more freedom of assembly than existed in Russia before the revolution. Despite its indispensable services to the Government in the great war, the American Federation of Labor is treated as an outlaw organization in this Prussianized district.

"To suppress the right of assembly," says the committee, " the steel interests have a bag of tricks to be employed as occasion demands. In Braddock and Homestead, where halls for mass meetings had been secured and paid for, the local city officials terrorized the owners of the halls into calling off the meetings and refunding the rent money. In Rankin, where the hall proprietor had more courage than usual, and refused to submit to such outrageous dictation, the local board of health was made to take him quickly in hand and close his place."

"But in McKeesport they came straight out in broad daylight and positively forbade the American Federation of Labor to hold meetings in that city.

"In McKeesport the un-American and unconstitutional regulation prevails that the sanction of the mayor must be had before public meetings can be held. It is impossible to hire a hall until this regulation is complied with. American Federation of Labor organizers, therefore, proceeded to Mayor Lysle to secure the necessary permit for their meetings. They were refused point black and told that the American Federation of Labor is a bunch of anarchists, bolsheviki and agitators and would not be allowed to hold any meetings in that city."

RIOTS EASILY STARTED.

At a senate committee hearing on German propaganda methods the government's secret service department submitted letters written by German agents in which were outlined plans to start Japanese race riots in California for the purpose of embroiling Japan and America.

The letters state that a well-known eastern detective agency has unearthed scandals concerning the police of San Francisco and other western cities. It is shown that these police departments could be forced to aid the rioting under threat of exposure.

The clergy were to be brought into the mix-up by judiciously arranged insults of American women by Japanese men, through the ministers' love of seeing their names in print, a common failing of the clergy of the United States, the writer declared. This anti-Jap propaganda was to be carried on through films and plays designed to incense their audiences against everything Japanese.

A large amount of similar testimony was submitted, which should open the eyes of working men who are oblivious to methods employed to arouse a wicked mass sentiment.

The difference between impulsiveness and conservatism is that conservatism seldom has a headache next morning.

FABULOUS WAGES?

Special to the "Labor Clarion."

Cincinnati, O., December 9th.—While the war is over, reports of enormous wages earned by shipyard and munition plant workers during the war are still of interest.

Alfred H. Henderson, a Cincinnati newspaperman, heard these reports and went to a Dayton munition plant as a manual worker. Here he came in contact with workers of all kinds. He publishes his findings in the "Chronicle," a labor paper here.

"Big money," except for unusual speed for short periods on the part of a very few workers, has not been earned by the nation's munition workers, Henderson finds. "These workers," he says, "are highly skilled and almost invariably buttressed by a strong union, and they are men who spent years working up to their present jobs. And yet my professional and salaried friends at nice clean tasks will be surprised to know that the bulk of these men consider from $50 to $75 a week as very 'big money' indeed. And another thing, nearly all of this money is made by working overtime and on Sundays and holidays.."

Mr. Henderson continues:

"What's the biggest money you have made within the year?" I asked a man I frequently talked to.

"One week I pulled down $205," he answered.

"Do you get anywhere near that every week or any considerable number of weeks?" I asked.

"No!" he exclaimed.

The man explained that he had been switched to a rush order job and that he had worked every night of the week until 12 o'clock, besides getting in Labor Day and Sunday. "And one stretch of this," he added, "was thirty-five hours at the bench with no sleep or rest except at meal times."

"Could you have kept up that week's pace?"

"I might have gone another week, but I was about shot to pieces and laid off for a couple of days."

This man, says Henderson, is about 32, in the best of health.

"Another man of the same age told me he had made $96 in a week."

"But," said the man, "it was a new machine and new work, and at the end of the week they cut the time so that I nor any other man could not make more than $35 a week." By this is meant cutting the piece-work rate of pay.

A boy whose usual earnings were about $18 a week earned $6.42 on piece-work one day, "fell down" the next and "laid off" on the following day, unable to keep up the speed of his one-day flier. "I'm all in," he said, as the whistle blew.

Mr. Henderson summarizes his findings as follows:

"From what I learned from the mass of material I accumulated, I am satisfied that the average highly skilled piece-worker in a ten-hour-day factory makes about $35 a week. He will make more on overtime and holidays, and there are bonus systems and 'prizes'; but these are almost entirely offset by time lost through 'short stock' and 'lay offs,' whether voluntary or enforced, by sickness and other causes.

"I am further satisfied that the average non-'highly' skilled, and I do not mean unskilled, munition worker is making about $25 a week."

RETROACTIVE WAGES.

The men at the Union Iron Works are now being paid the retroactive wage as provided in the recent Macy award. Payments were started Monday noon. This will amount to a large sum and will be particularly welcome just at Christmas time.

The House of "Lucky" Wedding Rings

For Safe Keeping Put Your Money in DIAMONDS

By ALBERT S. SAMUELS

DIAMONDS have become one of the safest and best paying investments a man can make. They have gone up sixty per cent since 1914. The advance in years to come will be equally rapid. They will make you money in addition to the pleasure of wearing them. We insure their value to you by our money-back guaranty bond, agreeing to refund 90 per cent of your purchase price any time within a year if you have to dispose of them.

We sell blue-white diamonds only. These are not the largest in the world for the money, but they are the most brilliant. No one can ever criticise a diamond you buy here. Put $10 or $25 a month into a diamond. We will hold it for you until the payments are complete, protecting you against the coming advances.

Watchmakers The Albert S. Samuels Jewelry Co. Opticians

895 MARKET STREET, near Fifth

Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 302, Labor Temple,
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Park 7797.
Office Hours—11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL 3 SAN FRANCISCO

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
†Intertype Machines.
*†Linotype and Intertype.
‡Simplex Machines.

(31) Architect Press, The.....245 Mission
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....268 Market
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....140 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....370 Second
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N.....766 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market
(220) Calendar Printing Co.....112 Hyde
(176) *California Press.....340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....1185 Church
(39) *Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second
(42) Cottle Printing Co.....3262 Twenty-second
(179) *Donaldson Publishing Co.....568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....59 McAllister
(46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....3459 Eighteenth
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....440 Sansome
(146) Excelsior Press.....238 Eighth
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome
(75) Gille Co.....818 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second
(190) Griffith, E. B.....545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....344 Kearny
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....565 Mission
(127) *Halle, R. H.....261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma
(60) *Hinton, W. M.....641 Stevenson
(150) *International Printing Co.....330 Jackson
(168) †Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
(84) Liberty Press.....25 Fremont
(45) Liss, H. C.....2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. C.....3390 Eighteenth
(23) †Majestic Press.....315 Hayes
(37) Marshall, J. C.....485 Pine
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....363 Clay
(206) †Moir Printing Company.....440 Sansome
(48) Monarch Printing Co.....1216 Mission
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....343 Front
(80) McLean, A. A.....218 Ellis
(91) McNicoll, John R.....215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....25 Jessie
(32) *Norton, R. H.....5716 Geary
(104) Owl Printing Co.....565 Commercial
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market
(88) *†Polyglot Printing Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
(143) †Progress Printing Co.....516 Mission
(34) Reuter Bros.....513 Valencia
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave.
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
(66) Roycroft Press.....461 Bush
(83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin
(145) †S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission
(58) Severance-Roche Co.....1733 Mission
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay
(63) *Telegraph Press.....69 Turk
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk
(187) *Town Talk Press.....88 First
(52) Turner & Dahnken.....134 Golden Gate Ave.
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....1105 Mission
(35) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.....2436 California
(43) Western Printing Co.....82 Second
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....1133 Mission
(106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....350 Sansome
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

(128) Barry, Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(205) Bowman & Plimley.....343 Front
(191) Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co.....442 Sansome
(210) Dever, Garrity Co.....515 Howard
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....560 Mission
(231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome
(221) Ingrisch, Louis L.....340 Sansome
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....440 Sansome
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market
(200) Slater, John A.....147-151 Minna
(195) Stumm, E. C.....675 Stevenson
(168) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSERS.

(3) Brunt, Walter N.....766 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The.....509-515 Howard
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....766 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Height
(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian..340 Sansome
(8) *The Bulletin.....767 Market
(11) *Call and Post, The..New Mtgmy. and Jessie
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce..Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(123) *†L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(39) *Mission Enterprise.....3358 Twenty-second
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission
(41) The Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay
(38) *Vestkusten, Swedish.....30 Sharon

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin

BADGES AND BUTTONS.

(3) Brunt, Walter N.....766 Mission

TICKET PRINTERS.

(20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

(197) Acme Photo-Engraving Co.....259 Minna
(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co....573 Mission
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co..563 Clay
(202) Congdon, Harry R.....311 Battery
(198) S. F. Photo-Engraving Co....215 Leidesdorff
(209) Salter Bros.....118 Columbus Ave.
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co....76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(212) Hoffschneider Bros.....140 Second

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
Chick's Booterie, 2470 Mission.
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Kaiser, Fred, grocery store, 400 Clement.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
Regent Theatre, Fillmore and Sacramento.
Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
St. Francis Theatre, Geary, near Powell.
United Cigar Stores.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
H. Wissman, Twenty-fourth avenue and Clement street, grocer.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The following special notice has been sent to the membership of No. 21: "Your attention is directed to the fact that under the agreement between the Franklin Printing Trades Association and San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 a raise in wages of $2 per week for job printers will become effective January 1, 1919, in all plants employing our members, making the basic rate $30 per week. It is not anticipated that any office where our members are employed will offer objection to granting the increase, but should such be the case you will kindly report the matter to the undersigned. New working cards for the calendar year beginning January 1, 1919, will be issued to all members of the union. The old system of issuing working cards in the month of May will be discontinued, and hereafter cards will be issued in January of each year.—Fraternally, George A. Tracy, President; L. Michelson, Secretary."

The Allied Printing Trades Club, 717 Market street, will give a Victory New Year's celebration and dance on New Year's eve. Definite details will be given in next week's "Labor Clarion" as the program has not yet been entirely completed. A similar affair was given last year and was a pronounced success, the clubrooms being crowded until the small hours of the morning.

During the past month nineteen traveling cards were deposited with the secretary and fifteen withdrawn.

The last meeting of the union was not as largely attended as is usual at regular meetings. The cause for this was undoubtedly the change from the last to the third Sunday in the month. As the membership becomes familiar with the change the attendance will doubtless again resume normal proportions. A contribution of $5 was made to the "Daily News" orphan children fund. E. E. Lowe was elected delegate to the Labor Council to succeed Jesse J. Laws, resigned.

A communication has been received from President Scott and A. N. Kellogg of the Publishers' Association urging upon the union and the local publishers the desirability of entering into an agreement providing for the reinstatement of all members in the positions they held prior to entering the military service of the country upon their return to the city, provided, of course, they are not so injured as to be incapable of handling the work. This proposition was put up to the publishers about a year ago, though no understanding was reached with them at that time. The union decided last Sunday, however, to again endeavor to have the publishers of San Francisco agree to the scheme. The plan has been quite generally agreed to by publishers in other sections of the country as a patriotic duty. San Francisco can not afford to lag behind in matters of this character.

Secretary Michelson has received a letter from John Wilson who is one of the pioneer members of the union now on the old age pension roll and who has been in England for some time past, thanking him for the promptness with which he receives his pension check each month. Mr. Wilson says the hearts of the English people are filled with gratitude to the people of the United States for the splendid manner in which they conducted their share in the great military victory over the Central Powers. He also says that nearly every Britisher he has talked to has the highest admiration for President Wilson as a statesman and a man and that if they could vote for him he would break another precedent and serve a third term as President. He says the victorious ending of the war was a glorious thing and a blessing to Great Britain.

HELP GREATLY NEEDED.

The Retail Clerks' Union is meeting with considerable opposition from several of the retail stores in their efforts to better the working conditions of the clerks employed in the selling of clothing, furnishing goods, hats, dry goods, hardware, jewelry and furniture. The retail clerks of this community have to labor "fourteen hours" on Saturdays at the present time, which they are trying to reduce by closing the stores earlier as is being done in almost every city along the Pacific Coast. The Retail Clerks' Union has for some time been trying to present to the merchants an agreement bettering the working conditions of the clerks sufficiently to warrant this class of workers being interested in their organization, and now that one has been presented that will greatly improve their working conditions, and is interesting the clerks in unionism, like all other employers the retail merchants are very reluctant to sign up.

You can help to unionize the stores and organize the clerks by insisting upon the clerk who serves you when buying merchandise, display a clerk's union card; if not, don't buy. This is your duty to the labor movement.

The strongest opposition to the Retail Clerks' Working Agreement for the coming year comes from the Mission merchants, who thrive almost entirely upon your patronage, yet are not willing to grant union conditions and employ union clerks. All sorts of arguments are being put forth by the merchant in an effort to discredit the clerks' demands for reasonable hours and wages, which should not deceive the ear of any organized worker. When the committee from the Clerks' Union comes to your meeting seeking the privilege of the floor, it is sincerely hoped that they will be admitted and every member of your local and family pledged to support the clerks.

LAUNDRY WORKERS ELECT.

Steam Laundry Workers' Union No. 26 has chosen the following officers to serve for the next six months:

President, Daniel Gorman; vice-president, Nellie Victor; secretary, Kathryn Deery; assistant secretary, Anna Brown; business agent, Charles Hawley; treasurer, Charles Child; executive board, Charles Hawley, Kathryn Deery, Harry Korts, Ed. Flatley, Nellie Victor, Charles Childs, M. A. Peterson, John O'Keefe, Earl Young and George Macklin; delegates to Labor Council, Charles Linegar, Kathryn Deery, Anna Brown, Charles Keegan, Earl Young, Emma O'Keefe, John O'Keefe, Charles Childs, M. A. Peterson and Mary Carson.

SUGGEST TAX LEVY.

The farmers' national committee on war finance has submitted briefs to congressional committees showing how nearly twelve and one-half billion dollars can be raised this year from the following chief sources:

War profits tax, $3,875,000; income tax, $6,000,000,000; corporation tax, $555,000,000; customs, $230,000,000; tax on the value of unusued an inadequately used land, $500,000,000; miscellaneous, excise, etc., $1,321,215,000. Total, $12,481,215,000.

The revenue bill passed by the House provided for raising $8,140,000,000 by taxation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919. The tentative bill reported by the Senate finance committee will raise only about $6,300,000,000.

The chairman of the farmers' national committee on war finance is Governor Capper of Kansas. In a statement urging citizens to ask Congress to place war tax burdens on those who can meet them, the farmers say:

"Privileged wealth must be taxed heavily until the cost of this war is fully paid. The total national income this year is about $72,000,000,000. One per cent of the people receive about one-tenth of this income."

DRAFTSMEN'S ELECTION.

Candidates for officers of the San Francisco and Vicinity Branch No. 11, of the International Federation of Draftsmen's Union, for the term commencing January 1, 1919: For president—D. S. Macaulay, W. E. Hodge; for vice-president, E. W. Anderson; for recording secretary, D. D. Howell; for financial secretary, Bert Bare; for treasurer, R. Bischofberger; for guide, Val Salmon; for sergeant-at-arms, R. B. Keator; for business manager, W. J. Wilkinson; for trustee, G. Liebold, R. S. Clark, F. G. Maus; for examiners, E. W. Anderson, L. F. Olson, F. J. Signarowitz, W. E. Newbert, R. S. Clark, D. S. Macaulay, R. L. St. John, W. J. Wilkinson, H. W. Mohr, R. G. Forsell; for executive committee, C. B. McAuley, R. L. St. John, H. W. Mohr, T. F. O'Brien, F. W. Brown, H. A. Hertenstein, H. F. Anderson, R. G. Forsell, E. H. Hogan, J. Erner, C. W. Schmits, F. L. Emerson; for delegates to Iron Trades Council, R. L. St. John, F. W. Brown, H. W. Mohr, D. S. Macaulay, F. G. Maus, H. R. Trevor, E. S. Locke, R. Bischofberger; for delegates to Building Trades Council, R. Anderson, W. E. Newbert, J. E. Genung, F. L. Emerson, E. H. Hogan; for delegates to Labor Council, H. F. Anderson, W. E. Hodge, P. H. Steiner, W. E. Newbert; for delegate to Label Section, W. E. Hodge, C B. McAuley.

UNITED WAR VETERANS.

The United War Veterans, a National Organization, has been formed to include in its active membership all veterans of the Civil War and Spanish War and all soldiers, sailors and marines of the United States into the World War.

The objects are: To unite in fraternal bonds, through national, state, local and foreign organizations, all soldiers and sailors of the United States; to perpetuate Memorial Day, as established by the Grand Army of the Republic, and to preserve from neglect the graves of Our Nation's Dead; to secure employment for and to assist our comrades, their widows, orphans and dependent relatives; to promote loyalty, mutual aid and cooperation among them in all lines of endeavor; to secure from Congress and other legislative bodies the enactment of laws beneficial to the welfare of our comrades, and to secure employment for those who have returned to civil pursuits in consonance with laws which prefer honorably discharged soldiers and sailors for government service; to provide and establish homes for orphans and dependent children of our comrades; and to inculcate the principles of universal liberty and justice to all mankind, of loyalty to our country, reverence for its institutions, obedience to its laws and to discountenance whatever tends to weaken these sentiments.

This organization consists of active members (called Comrades), and in addition thereto an honorary membership consisting of persons who performed distinguished or faithful service or engaged in efforts for the relief of disabled and suffering soldiers and sailors, or who to a conspicuous extent became interested in promoting the moral welfare and physical comfort of troops in camp or in field, or who are honorably discharged soldiers or sailors of any of the Allies of the United States in the World War.

The National Headquarters are at Kalispell, Montana, and they recommend that Civil War veterans be preferred for officers, both National and local, as far as possible.

CHILD LABOR BARRED.

Kentucky State authorities have prepared a list of occupations barred to children under 16 years of age by the State child labor law. The list is a long one and includes every occupation dangerous to life and limb, or injurious to health or morals. If this act is violated by an employer he is denied shelter under the workmen's compensation act. Under the law no child under 16 years of age is permitted to work at any occupation before 7 a. m. or after 6 p. m., nor more than eight hours in any one day, nor more than six days a week. Parents can not work their own children in violation of this act.

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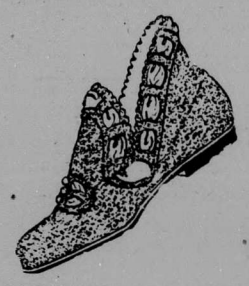

BAKERS MAY STRIKE.

A strike of union bakers, tying up all large baking establishments in San Francisco, is likely January 1, according to officers of the union, unless the organization's demand for the abolition of all night work is granted by the Master Bakers' Association to which they agreed nine months ago.

The union insists upon the enforcement of an agreement respecting night work entered into with the employers last April but suspended in the interest of war time production.

CHICAGO LABOR CONGRESS.

At nine o'clock this evening the Labor Council will decide as to whether it will send a delegate to the congress proposed by the International Workers' Defense League to be held in Chicago on January 14. The purpose of the congress is to devise means of obtaining a new trial for Thomas Mooney. The matter was called to the attention of the council in a resolution received from the Seattle Labor Council which contained a resolution from the local International Workers' Defense League. A call has been sent to every body affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to send delegates to the Chicago meeting.

A NEW COUNCIL.

A Leather Trades Council has been organized, composed of tanners, trunk, bag and suitcase workers, shoe workers, shoe repairers, glove workers and saddlery workers to take up the problems concerning the leather trades. Meetings are held twice a month, the second and fourth Thursdays at the Labor Temple.

At the last meeting the glove workers reported that one firm was talking of discontinuing the use of their label. As the Leather Council knows that when this is brought to the attention of the organized workers using gloves they will give their support, a committee has been appointed to visit the locals urging a demand for this label.

COST OF LIVING ESTIMATED.

A distinction between living decently and merely existing was drawn by Professor Royal Meeker, former professor of economics at Princeton University, who testified before Federal Judge Samuel Alschuler in the wage controversy between the packers and the stock yard employees. The witness at present is employed as Commissioner of Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. He told of various investigations made into the cost of maintaining working men's families and declared that in his judgment $1150 a year was the minimum required to enable a workingman and a family of five to live decently. These figures, he said, were based on a survey made in 1916 and the cost of living has materially increased since then. Any wage under that sum, he said, compelled the workman's family merely to exist often with the aid of charitable organizations.

JOHN WILLIAMS RESIGNS.

John Williams, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, has tendered his resignation to that body. He has been connected with the amalgamated offices for 22 years in the capacities of assistant secretary, secretary-treasurer and president.

Officers of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin workers report that locals have been formed in Coatesville, Pa.; Milwaukee, Wis., and Indiana Harbor, Ind.

"REFUSE TO ARBITRATE"

At Newark, N. J., the familiar "nothing-to-arbitrate" attitude was assumed by the Employers' Association at a hearing conducted by the National War Labor Board in the case of the machinists and their employers who have been engaged in government work.

The employers informed the Government's representative that they would not submit to arbitration. The machinists have agreed to abide by any decision the War Labor Board may make.

FOR DISABLED WORKERS.

In an appeal for the passage of the Smith-Bankhead bill now pending in Congress to provide vocational rehabilitation for crippled industrial workers, issued by the American Association for Labor Legislation, it is declared that prompt action is necessary in order to open the way for co-operation by the more than forty states soon to hold legislative sessions, most of which will not meet again for two years.

"Strong support of this legislation for reclaiming the maimed victims of industry was manifested in Congress during the consideration of the bill to provide vocational rehabilitation for disabled soldiers and sailors, which passed both houses unanimously," says Commissioner John Mitchell, executive committee member of the association, in announcing that a hearing on the bill will be held in Washington, December 10th. "The Smith-Bankhead bill involves no new principle, new method, or new machinery. It merely enlarges the scope of the original Smith-Hughes act, creating the Federal Board for Vocational Education, and its recent extension to cover those wounded in military service, so as to include also the far larger, and permanent, army of disabled working men and women, too long shamefully neglected. The early passage of this bill is a pressing reconstruction need."

State action will be required following the passage of this legislation by Congress, the statement points out, since the Smith-Bankhead bill merely authorizes the Federal Vocational Board to assist the various states in the rehabilitation of their own crippled workers and their restoration to useful employment, and appropriates funds to match State expenditures for this work, dollar for dollar. The need is urgent, the statement asserts, since there already are 100,000 crippled workers in the United States waiting to be rescued from "the human scrap heap of industry" and restored to trade skill, self-respect and sel-support, through vocation al rehabilitation. This number, it is stated, is being increased at the rate of 11,500 every year.

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